
Appendix A

Glossary

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Aboveground tank	A device meeting the definition of "tank" in 40 CFR 260.10 and that is situated in such a way that the entire surface area of the tank is completely above the plane of the adjacent surrounding surface and the entire surface area (including the tank bottom) is able to be visually inspected.
Act (or RCRA)	The Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended. [42 U.S.C. Section 6901 et seq.]
Active life of a facility	Active life begins with the initial receipt of hazardous waste at the facility and ends when the Regional Administrator receives certification of final closure.
Active portion	The portion of a facility where treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being or have been conducted after the effective date of 40 CFR 261 and that is not a closed portion. (See also "closed portion" and "inactive portion.")
Administrator	The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, or his or her designee.
Ancillary equipment	Any devices such as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps, etc., that are used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of hazardous waste from its point of generation to storage or treatment tanks, between hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks to a point of disposal on-site, or to a point of shipment for disposal off-site.
Aquifer	A geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of groundwater to wells or springs.
Authorized representative	The person responsible for the overall operation of a facility or an operational unit (i.e., part of a facility), such as the plant manager, superintendent, or person of equivalent responsibility.
Cathodic protection	A technique to prevent corrosion of a metal surface by making that surface the cathode of an electrochemical cell.

Certification	A statement of professional opinion based upon knowledge and belief.
Closed portion	The portion of a facility that an owner or operator has closed in accordance with the approved facility closure plan and all applicable closure requirements.
Component	Either the tank or ancillary equipment of a tank system.
Contingency plan	A document setting out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment.
Corrosion expert	A person who, by reason of his or her knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person must be certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.
Designated facility	<p>A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has received a permit (or interim status) in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 270 and 124; • Has received a permit (or interim status) from a State authorized in accordance with 40 CFR Part 271; or • Is regulated under 40 CFR 261.6(c)(2) or Subpart F of Part 266; and • That has been designated on the manifest by the generator pursuant to 40 CFR 260.20. <p>If a waste is destined to a facility in an authorized state that has not yet obtained authorization to regulate that particular waste as hazardous, then the designated facility must be a facility allowed by the receiving state to accept such waste.</p>
Dike	An embankment or ridge of either natural or man-made materials used to prevent the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

Discharge (or hazardous waste discharge)	The accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water.
Disposal	The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or be discharged into any water, including groundwater.
Disposal facility	A facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed on land or into water, and at which waste will remain after closure.
Elementary neutralization unit	<p>A device that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is used for neutralizing wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic defined in 40 CFR 261.22 or they are listed in Subpart D of 40 CFR Part 261 only for this reason; and • Meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle, or vessel in 40 CFR 260.10.
EPA hazardous waste number	The number assigned by EPA to each hazardous waste listed in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D, and to each characteristic identified in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart C.
EPA Identification Number	The number assigned by EPA to each generator; transporter; and treatment, storage, or disposal facility.
EPA Region	<p>EPA Region means the states and territories found in any one of the following 10 regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region I Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. • Region II New York, New Jersey, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. • Region III Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. • Region IV Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

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- Region V
Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.
 - Region VI
New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.
 - Region VII
Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa.
 - Region VIII
Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Colorado.
 - Region IX
California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
 - Region X
Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska.

Equivalent method

Any testing or analytical method approved by the Administrator under 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.21.

Existing portion

That land surface area of an existing waste management unit, included in the original Part A permit application, on which wastes have been placed prior to the issuance of a permit.

**Existing tank system
or existing component**

A tank system or component that is used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and that is in operation, or for which installation has commenced on or prior to July 14, 1986. Installation will be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all Federal, state, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system and if either (1) a continuous on-site physical construction or installation program has begun, or (2) the owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss, for physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.

Facility

All contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations thereof).

Federal agency	Any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the Federal Government, any independent agency or establishment of the Federal Government including any Government corporation, and the Government Printing Office.
Final closure	The closure of all hazardous waste management units at the facility in accordance with all applicable closure requirements so that hazardous waste management activities under 40 CFR 264 and 265 are no longer conducted at the facility unless subject to the provisions in 40 CFR 262.34.
Freeboard	The vertical distance between the top of a tank or surface impoundment dike and the surface of the waste contained therein.
Generator	Any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 40 CFR 261 or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.
Groundwater	Water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.
Hazardous waste management unit	A contiguous area of land on or in which hazardous waste is placed, or the largest area in which there is significant likelihood of mixing hazardous waste constituents in the same area. Examples of hazardous waste management units include a surface impoundment; a waste pile; a land treatment area; a landfill cell; an incinerator; a tank; a tank's associated piping; a tank's underlying containment system; and a container storage area. A container alone does not constitute a unit; the unit includes containers and the land or pad upon which they are placed.
Hazardous waste constituent	A constituent that caused the Administrator to list waste in 40 CFR 261, Subpart D, or a constituent listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR 261.24.
Hazardous waste	<p>A solid waste is hazardous if it is not excluded from the hazardous waste regulations, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is listed in one of the three lists developed by EPA and contained in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR 261.31-33 (a listed waste); or • It exhibits one or more of four characteristics identified at 40 CFR 261.21-24: "ignitability," "corrosivity," "reactivity," and "toxicity" (a characteristic waste). See Chapter 1, Section 1.2, for these definitions.

Impressed current	A means for providing cathodic protection by utilizing the alternating current (AC) electrical power provided at a site. The AC is converted to direct current (DC) by a rectifier attached to the AC power source. The DC output from the rectifier flows to the buried impressed current anode(s), through the soil, and onto the surface of the structure.
In operation	A facility that is treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste is considered to be in operation.
Inactive portion	That portion of a facility that is not operated after November 19, 1980 (the effective date of 40 CFR 261). (See also "active portion" and "closed portion.")
Incompatible waste	<p>A hazardous waste that is unsuitable for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials (e.g., container inner liners or tank walls); or • Commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure; fire or explosion; violent reaction; toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases; or flammable fumes or gases.
Individual generation site	The contiguous site at or on which one or more hazardous wastes are generated. An individual generation site, such as a large manufacturing plant, may have one or more sources of hazardous waste, but is considered a single or individual generation site if the site or property is contiguous.
Inground tank	A device meeting the definition of "tank" in 40 CFR 260.10 whereby a portion of the tank wall is situated to any degree within the ground, thereby preventing visual inspection of that external surface area of the tank that is in the ground.
Inherently waste-like	Inherently waste-like materials are listed in 40 CFR 261.2(d). They are a set of specific materials that are considered RCRA solid wastes under all circumstances, regardless of how they may be handled.
Inner liner	A continuous layer of material placed inside a tank or container that protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the contained waste or reagents used to treat the waste.

Installation inspector	A person who, by reason of his knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to supervise the installation of tank systems.
Interim status	A facility required to have a permit has interim status if, as defined by RCRA Section 3005(e), the facility was in existence on November 19, 1980, or it was in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory changes under RCRA Section 3005 which required it to have a permit; and the owner or operator has complied with the requirements of Section 3010(a) and has made an application for a permit. The facility will be treated as having a permit until a final administrative decision is made.
Landfill	A disposal facility or part of a facility where waste is placed in or on land and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, or a cave.
Landfill cell	A discrete volume of a waste landfill that uses a liner to provide isolation of wastes from adjacent cells or wastes. Examples of landfill cells are trenches and pits.
Leachate	Any liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid, that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste.
Leak-detection system	A system capable of detecting the failure of either the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste or accumulated liquid in the secondary containment structure. Such a system must employ operational controls (e.g., daily visual inspections for releases into the secondary containment system of aboveground tanks) or consist of an interstitial monitoring device designed to detect continuously and automatically the failure of the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste into the secondary containment structure.
Liner	A continuous layer of natural or man-made materials, beneath or on the sides of a surface impoundment, landfill, or landfill cell, which restricts the downward or lateral escape of hazardous waste, hazardous waste constituents, or leachate.

Management (or hazardous waste management)	The systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste.
Manifest	The shipping document (EPA Form 8700-22 and, if necessary, EPA Form 8700-22A), originated and signed by the generator in accordance with the instructions included in the Appendix to 40 CFR 262.
Movement	Transportation of hazardous waste to a facility in an individual vehicle.
New tank system or new tank component	A tank system or component that will be used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and for which installation has commenced after July 14, 1986. However, for purposes of 40 CFR 264.193(g)(2) and 265.193(g)(2), a new tank system is one for which construction has commenced after July 14, 1986. (See also "existing tank system.")
On-ground tank	A device meeting the definition of "tank" in 40 CFR 260.10 and that is situated in such a way that the bottom of the tank is on the same level as the adjacent surrounding surface so that the external tank bottom cannot be visually inspected.
On-site	The same or geographically contiguous property that may be divided by a public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection and access is by crossing as opposed to going along the right-of-way. Also considered on-site properties are non-contiguous properties owned by the same person and connected by a right-of-way that the owner controls and to which the public does not have access.
Operator	The person responsible for the overall operation of a facility.
Owner	The person who owns a facility or part of a facility.
Partial closure	The closure of a hazardous waste management unit in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of 40 CFR 264 and 265 at a facility that contains other active hazardous waste management units. For example, partial closure may include the closure of a tank (including its associated piping and underlying containment systems), landfill cell, surface impoundment, waste pile, or other hazardous waste management unit, while other units of the same facility continue to operate.

Person	An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body.
Personnel (or facility personnel)	All persons who work at or oversee the operation of a hazardous waste facility and whose actions or failure to act may result in noncompliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 264.
Publicly owned treatment works (or POTW)	Any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature that is owned by a "state" or "municipality" (as defined by Section 502(4) of the CWA). This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.
Reclaim (or reclaimed)	A material is reclaimed if it is processed to recover a usable product or if it is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents.
Regional Administrator	The Administrator for the EPA Region in which the facility is located, or his designee.
Representative sample	A sample of a universe or whole (e.g., waste pile, lagoon, groundwater) that can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole.
Run-off	Any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.
Run-on	Any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.
Sacrificial anode	A sacrificial anode is created when two dissimilar metals in the environment are electrically connected to each other. After this occurs, a small current will flow from the more electrically active to the less electrically active metal (e.g., magnesium to zinc or to steel.) By corroding, or sacrificing themselves, the more active metals reverse the flow of current from the structure to which it has been connected, thus protecting the structure from corrosion.
Saturated zone (or zone of saturation)	That part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water.

Sludge	Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.
Small quantity generator	A generator who generates between 100 and 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in a calendar month.
Solid waste	A solid waste is any material that is discarded by being abandoned (disposed of, burned, or incinerated; or accumulated or treated prior to disposal, burning, or incineration), recycled as specified in 40 CFR 261.2 (c), or considered inherently waste-like as defined in 40 CFR 261.2(d).
State	Any of the several states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
Storage	The holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is to be treated, disposed, or stored elsewhere.
Sump	Any pit or reservoir (and those troughs/trenches connected thereto) that meets the definition of tank and that serves to collect hazardous waste for transport to hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities.
Surface impoundment (or impoundment)	A facility or part of a facility that is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials) that is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.
Tank	A stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste, that is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.
Tank system	A hazardous waste storage or treatment tank and its associated ancillary equipment and containment system.

Totally enclosed treatment facility

A facility for the treatment of hazardous waste that is directly connected to an industrial production process and that is constructed and operated in a manner that prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during treatment. An example is a pipe in which waste acid is neutralized.

Treatability study

A study in which a hazardous waste is subjected to a treatment process to determine:

- Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process;
- What pretreatment (if any) is required;
- The optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment;
- The efficiency of a treatment process for a specific waste or wastes; or
- The characteristics and volumes of residuals from a particular treatment process.

Also included in this definition for the purpose of the 40 CFR 261.4 (e) and (f) exemptions are liner compatibility, corrosion, and other material compatibility studies and toxicological and health effects studies. A "treatability study" is not a means to commercially treat or dispose of hazardous waste.

Treatment

Any method, technique, or process (including neutralization) designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste to neutralize such waste; to reduce waste; to recover energy or material resources from the waste; to make such waste safer to transport, store, or dispose of; to render such waste non-hazardous or less hazardous; or to make such waste amenable for recovery or for storage.

Treatment zone

A soil area of the unsaturated zone of a land treatment unit within which hazardous constituents are degraded, transformed, or immobilized.

Underground tank

A device meeting the definition of "tank" in 40 CFR 260.10 whose entire surface area is totally below the surface of, and covered by, the ground.

Unfit-for-use tank system

A tank system that has been determined through an integrity assessment or other inspection to be no longer capable of storing or treating hazardous waste without posing a threat of release of hazardous waste to the environment.

**Unsaturated zone
(or zone of aeration)**

The zone between the land surface and the water table.

Uppermost aquifer

The geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the facility's property boundary.

Used or Reused

A material is "used" or "reused" if it is either:

- Employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (for example, distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary materials); or
- Employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product (for example, spent pickle liquor used as phosphorous precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment).

Wastewater treatment unit

A device that:

- Is part of a wastewater treatment facility that is subject to regulation under either Section 307(b) or 402 of the Clean Water Act; and
- Receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater that is a hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.3, or that generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge that is a hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.3, or treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge that is a hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.3, and/or
- Meets the definition of tank or tank system in 40 CFR 260.10.

Zone of engineering control

An area under the control of the owner/operator that, upon detection of a hazardous waste release, can readily be cleaned up prior to the release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to groundwater or surface water.